

# The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal—Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art. Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

At \$1.75 per annum, strictly in advance; if not, \$2.00, if not; \$2.50, if payment is delayed.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements \$1.00 per square for 3 weeks; for each cent.

VOL. LXII. GETTYSBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1862. NO. 16

### Register's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all legatees and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts heretofore mentioned will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams County, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the 4th day of MARCH, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to wit:

89. The third and final account of Isaac B. Trostle, acting Executor of the will of Abraham Trostle, late of Huntington township, Adams County, deceased.

90. The first and final account of Isaac B. Trostle, Executor of the last will and testament of Catherine Trostle, deceased.

91. The first account of Adam Robert and Charles B. Polley, Administrators of Jacob Mundorff, deceased.

92. The first and final account of Isaac F. Brinkerhoff, Administrator of the estate of John Tate, Sen. deceased.

93. The first and final account of E. G. Fahnestock, Administrator of Charles M. Tate, deceased.

94. The first and final account of Alexander Koser, Executor of the last will and testament of Henry Koser, sen. deceased.

95. The second account of George Graup, Guardian of Geo. C. Graup, John S. and Eric Carson, minor children of Uriah Carson, deceased.

96. The second account of Jeremiah Slaybaugh and Jacob Sandoz, Executors of the estate of Baltzer G. Minter, deceased.

C. C. MARTIN, Register.

Register's Office, Gettysburg, Feb. 3, 1862.

### SOMETHING NEW.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the residents of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has opened a WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE, in the room immediately adjacent to the rear of Mr. J. L. Sick's Store, and has furnished the same with the latest and most improved WATCHESS, SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE, SPECTACLES, GLOCKS, &c. &c.

Having been connected with a first-class Watch and Jewelry Store in Baltimore, for several years past, he is prepared to furnish every article in the line at the lowest prices, and all purchases will be guaranteed as represented. From a long experience in Watch-repairing, especially of fine Watches, he is prepared to do all kinds of Watch-work promptly, in the best manner, and guarantee the performance of it.

He will keep always on hand a large assortment of

### SPECTACLES,

and Spectacle Glasses, and having much experience in adapting them to the sight, is prepared to fit all who need them.

HAIR JEWELRY made to order in the best style, and a great variety of styles in hand. JEWELRY repaired in the neatest manner.

JOSEPH BEVAN.

Gettysburg, July 31.

### STOVES.

**Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.**

SHEPARD & BERNHARDT, having purchased the stock of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware of Geo. E. Brennan, have opened an Establishment in connection with their Store Warehouse, under the superintendence of G. E. Brennan, and are now prepared to furnish every thing in that line, at the lowest prices. In addition to the ordinary Ware they have a large supply of Kitchen and House-furnishing Goods, of every variety, including ENAMELLED and TINNED KETTLES, PANS, &c., for preserving, frying and cooking. Call and see their splendid assortment of Stoves and House-furnishing Goods at their Warehouse on the corner of Artillery and Railroad streets.

Shouting put up at shortest notice.

Lumber, Coal and Lard always on hand at their yard.

SHEPARD & BERNHARDT.

Gettysburg, Oct. 10.

### FLOUR & COMMISSION HOUSE,

NO. 101, N. HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE.

(ESTABLISHED A. D. 1785.)

WE take this means of reminding our friends in Adams and the neighboring Counties, that we still carry on business at our old Warehouse, where we are prepared to purchase or receive on consignment COUNTRY PRODUCE, especially FLOUR and GRAIN. Our experience and standing, together with our favorable location, (our Warehouse being on the line of the Railroad) warrant us in hoping that we shall be able, not only to retain our old customers, but also to extend our business in this section of country.

PETER SAUERWEIN & SONS.

Baltimore, Dec. 6.

### EMPLOYMENT.

THE undersigned are desirous of securing the services of a few Young Men to engage in a Travelling Agency, upon a salary of FORTY DOLLARS PER MONTH, and all expenses paid. This is an opportunity seldom offered, and to those who merit the approbation of the "Admirers," by strict attention to business, can rely upon constant employment for a term of years. For further particulars address

CONANT & DRAKE,

31 Main St., Atkinson Depot, N. H.

Nov. 29, 1861.

### Change of Time.

GETTYSBURG RAILROAD.—On and after Wednesday, May 16, 1861, the Morning Train will leave Gettysburg at 7.40 A. M., with passengers for all the connections North and South, and on the Northern Central Railway, and return about 1.00 P. M. The Afternoon Train will leave Gettysburg at 2.15 P. M.; but passengers by this Train cannot go farther than Hanover the same evening. Returning will leave Gettysburg about 5.15 P. M., with passengers from Hanover, Philadelphia, &c. By this arrangement persons from the country, near the line of the Railroad, having business to transact in Gettysburg, can take the noon Train up and have nearly two hours in Gettysburg, and return in the Afternoon Train.

May 22.

R. McGRUDY, Pass. M.

### NOTICE.

WE desire all persons indebted to us to call and make settlement, having made a change in our manner of doing business.

FAIRBANKS BROS.

Oct. 23.

### Choice Poetry.

#### EARLY DAYS.

"The sweet to look back, sometimes,  
To the bright and cheerful hours  
Of young life's joyous morning,  
Amid its genial flowers,  
When sunny ems were clustered,  
O'er faces fresh and fair,  
And every twilight left us  
Unburdened with a care.

"The sweet to look back, sometimes,  
On those who were the names  
Of those whose merry voices  
Were heard in school-day games,  
The merry cheeks and laughing eyes,  
Sweet faces all around,  
The friends who shared our pleasures then,  
Are widely scattered now.

"The sweet to look back, sometimes,  
To moments long gone by,  
And think of those who loved us,  
Perchance who silent lie,  
Where rose the pink arabus,  
And tinted pansies bloom,  
While soft the spirit whispers,  
Hope sleeps in the tomb.

#### CHILDREN IN HEAVEN.

In the broad fields of heaven,  
In the immortal bowers,  
Dwelling by life's clear river,  
Amid the nodding flowers—

Myriads of beautiful spirits,  
Fair children of the earth,  
Linked in bright bands celestial,  
Sing of their human birth.

They sing of earth and heaven—  
Divine voices rare,  
In thanks and praises, unto Him  
Who called them to the skies.

The golden harp, the blue-eyed,  
That lighted up our life,  
And faded were within our hearts,  
From all the world's rude strife;

The blessing of our bosoms,  
The stars upon our sky,  
The flowers up-springing in our path,  
Too beautiful to die.

They are all there in Heaven,  
Safe, safe, and sweetly blest;  
No cloud of sin can shadow  
Their bright and holy rest.

#### Woman in Affliction.

I have very often had occasion to remark the attitude with which women sustain the most overwhelming reverses of fortune. Those disasters which break down the spirit of man and prostrate him in the dust, seem to call forth all the energies of the softer sex, and give such integrity and elevation to their character, that at times it approaches to sublimity. Nothing can be more touching than to behold a soft and tender female, who had been all weakness and dependence, and alive to every trivial roughness, while treading the prosperous paths of life, suddenly rising in mental force to be the comforter and supporter of her husband under misfortune, and abiding with unshrinking firmness the bitterest blasts of adversity. As the vine which has long twined its graceful foliage about the oak, and has been lifted by it in the sunshine, will, when the hardy plant is lifted by the thunderbolt, cling round it with its caressing tendrils, and bind up the shattered boughs; so is it beautifully ordered by Providence, that woman, who is the more dependent and ornament of man in his happier hours, should be his stay and solace when smitten with sudden calamity—binding herself into the rugged recesses of his nature, tenderly supporting the drooping head, and binding up the broken heart.

I have observed that a married man falling into misfortune is more apt to retrieve his situation in the world than a single one, partly because he is more stimulated to exertion by the necessities of the helpless and beloved beings who depend upon him for subsistence, but chiefly because his spirits are soothed and relieved by domestic endearments, and his self-respect kept alive by finding that, though all abroad in darkness and humiliation, yet there is still a little world of love at home, of which he is apt to run to waste and self-neglect—to fancy himself alone and abandoned, and his heart to fall to ruin, like some deserted mansion, for want of an inhabitant.—Washington Irving.

"Do it yourself, is the only foundation for a good education. A child learns to walk. He does it himself, or he would never know how. But his first climb up by a chair, or the like. Then he shoves the chair, or holds on by some object and steps. All that is claimed is that the system of instruction shall be such as to afford children a chance to 'do it themselves,' instead of attempting to force them in a direction that hinders more than it hastens the attainment of the object sought.

The notion prevails that a teacher of meagre abilities will do well enough for small children. Nothing could be more fallacious. The qualifications requisite may be somewhat different from those needed in the case of more advanced scholars. But they are in no wise less important or inferior to them. If either the tyro or the proficient must have a poor teacher, by all means give him to the latter, who is better able to withstand incompetency.

A Western clergyman, in presenting a revolver to a volunteer, said: "If you get in a tight place, and have to use it, ask God's blessing if you have time; but be sure and not let the enemy get the start of you. You can say amen after you shoot."

In these days, when sacks are fashionable in dress, a gentleman may be thankful to the lady who gives him the sack with its contents.

#### Pretty Women.

A pretty woman is one of the "institutions" of the country—an angel in dry-goods and glory. She makes sunshine, blue sky, and happiness wherever she goes. Her path is one of delicious roses, perfume and beauty. She is a sweet poem, written in rare ems, and choice calico, and good principles. Men stand up before her as in many admiration points, and melt into cream and then butter. Her words float around the ear like music, birds of paradise, or the chiming of Sabbath bells. Without her society would lose its true attractions, the church its firmest reliance, and young men the very best of comforts and company. Her influence and generosity restrain the vicious, strengthen the weak, raise the low, flannel shirt the heartless, and strengthen the faint-hearted. And wherever you find the virtuous woman you also find fire-side haquets, clean clothes, order, good living, gentle hearts, music, light, and model "institutions" generally. She is the flower of humanity, a very Venus in divinity, and her inspiration is the breath of Heaven.

THE END OR DEED.—They bore her in, and laid her down at the feet of the three whose lives here her sin had made sorrowful—the mother, the husband, and the young son, who could associate his mother's name only with infancy. What a warning her sad career! Stopping to deceive in her youth; accepting an honorable love only to trample upon it; wearing an honorable name only to sully it with shame; bestowing upon her innocent child a heritage and plunging at last into a career from which there was no return—she had exemplified the inevitable law of the swift gradations of vice. No girl who willingly and systematically deceives affectionate parents, ought ever to be trusted in any relation of life; and he who takes such a one as his wife, does so at a peril he can little estimate.—Ladies' Treasury.

THE POWER OF THOUGHT.—Thought endures thought. Place one idea upon paper, another will follow, and still another, until you have written a page. You cannot fashion your mind. There is a well of thought which has no bottom. The more you draw from it, the more clear and fruitful it will be. If you neglect to think your self, and use other people's thoughts, giving them a reverence only, you will never know what you are capable of. At first your ideas may come in lumps—homely and shapeless—but no matter; time and perseverance will arrange and polish them.—Learn to think, and you will learn to write; the more you think the better you will be able to express your ideas.

THE BUFFALO REPUBLIC says:—We recently picked up the following memorandum, which we saw dropped by a young lady attired in an embroidered velvet tunic, an exquisite lion hair collar, a white hat and plume, and a painfully brilliant silk dress, with exaggerated flourishes:

"I must get a—Vil, Brown Hoes, Sacknet, Jar, Slave, Shannyzet, Kalone"

We confess we were startled at the list, but think it means cool. The whole simply proves that wealth and intellect do not always hunt in couples.

A young lady, weeping and waving her handkerchief with much assiduity on the occasion of the departure of a regiment of soldiers, was asked what relative she had in the regiment? She replied: "Confidence." "How many?" was solicitously queried. "Why, the whole regiment—no they Uncle Sam's boys?" laconically replied the lass.

Mrs. Partington says, "it is a trim, virate and confederate shame for the Cabinet people at Washington to permit our men of war on the Portmanteau to hug that Mary Land Shore so much."

An Irishman at work on a stone wall, caught a small spotted animal which he took to be some neighbor's kitten; but dropping her instantly, he clasped both his hands to his nose, and exclaimed, "How mother! what has she been sitting?" It was a polecat.

WOMAN'S WIT.—"Do let me have your photograph," said a dashing belle to a gentleman who had been annoying her with his attentions. The gentleman was delighted, and in a short time the lady received the picture. She gave it to her servant with the question—"Would you know the original if he should call?" The servant replied in the affirmative.

"Well, whenever he comes, tell him I am engaged."

When Heaven sends storms upon men, they must imitate the humble grass, which saves itself by lying necks down.

In the winter, the sun promises his coming by a long morning twilight, but when he comes, he shines dimly and sets soon. And so with men, the longer their promises, the poorer their performances.

The worst of all kinds of eye-water is a coquette's tears.

One of the New-York regiments contains thirty schoolmasters. It ought to be able to flick the Southern boys.

We are never satisfied that a lady understands a kiss unless we have it from her own mouth.

Tears at a wedding are only the commencement of the pickle that the young folks are getting into.

Why is a selfish friend like the letter P? Because, though the first in pity, he is the last in help.

#### A Visit to the Tomb of Henry Clay.

A correspondent of an Eastern journal writes from Lexington, Kentucky, under date of February 2d, as follows:—

A short distance north of the city of the living is the city of the dead. It is pleasant to visit one which is adding week by week to its population. It is laid out in beautiful avenues, grass-bordered, and shaded by grand old forest trees. I have taken a stroll this afternoon along the silent streets to stand for a moment by the dust of Henry Clay. I need not attempt a description of the monument, not yet completed, to his memory. Artistic criticism has held in light esteem the design, which is a tall, round column, upon a broad base, with a capital such as the Greeks never saw or dreamed of, surmounted by a figure intended to represent the great statesman as he stood when enchanting vast audiences by his matchless oratory.

Within the chamber, exposed to view through the iron lattice door, star ornamented and bronzed, lies the sarcophagus of pure marble. The artist has not quite completed it, and his tools were lying upon a bench as if but just dropped from his hands. The sarcophagus is elate in design, ornamented with gathered rods and bonds emblematic of union and wreathed with yew and olive on its sides. The pure white marble drapery is thrown partly back, exposing above the breast of the sleeper a wreath and

HENRY CLAY.

Upon the slab beneath the sarcophagus is this simple, plain declaration:

"I can, with unbroken confidence, appeal to the Divine Arbitrator for the truth of the declaration that I have been influenced by no impure purpose, no personal motive, have sought no personal aggrandizement, but that in all my public acts I have had a sole and single eye, and a warm, devoted heart, directed and dedicated to what in my best judgment I believed to be the true interest of my country."

A party of soldiers came up and gazed upon the monument while I moved. They had talked loudly while approaching, but their voices died to a whisper, and they stood as if on sacred ground.

#### A Woman Buried Alive.

In the early part of last week, in Cincinnati, a woman named Mary Costigan, died, and, in the absence of her husband, who is in the Army, the body was placed in a vault in the Cemetery. The Inquirer, says: On Wednesday last the husband of the deceased returned home, to be not only surprised but shocked with the melancholy news that awaited him. Axious to once more behold the beloved features of his departed wife, before her remains were deposited in the grave, he had her coffin opened in the presence of several friends, when what was his horror and astonishment, to find that she had changed position, and was lying flat upon her face, having in her struggles and extreme despair, torn the flesh entirely off one of her shoulders. The feelings of the husband and friends can readily be imagined at the exposure of such an awful death. The lid of the coffin was replaced and it was then lowered into the ground, there to lie forever.

On the 13th inst. a woman named Cutello, residing near the Corry Station, on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, when kindling the fire in the morning, dipped a handful of shavings into a bucket of kerosene and then set fire to them, causing such a great flame that she upset the bucket and fired the inflammable oil by dropping the shavings into it. The husband and children were lying in bed in the same room. Her screams attracted the attention of people outside, who dared not venture into the fire, and they called upon her to come out. She replied that she would not come out without her children, and seizing one of them—the oldest, aged two years—in her arms, she attempted to make her escape, but by this time was overcome by strangulation, and had to remain and burn with the building, which was soon in ruins. The husband somehow managed to escape, but was so badly burned in his efforts to save his family that he cannot survive. The mother was taken from the ruins a blackened, charred mass, with the remains of the child still in her arms, both bodies burned to the bone, the flesh quivering in detached portions from the trunks, the extremities almost entirely consumed. The youngest child, aged one year, was burned to a coked-like mass, with scarcely the semblance of a human being left.

The amount of whiskey manufactured by the distillers of the United States, reaches, annually, 600,000,000 gallons.—This fact was elicited by the investigations of the Congressional Committee of Ways and Means, which is now engaged in preparing a list of articles, that will most justly bear taxation. It is proposed to make whiskey produce a revenue by such taxation, but to this proposition there is much fierce and bitter opposition. We trust, however, that a tax will be laid on each gallon of this truck, sufficient at least to create a revenue of not less than four millions of dollars.

The account of the operations of our fleet on the Gulf shows that running the blockade is getting to be a dangerous business. Among the captures reported is that of the steamer Isabel, a British vessel, laden with cotton.

Swinging is said by the doctors to be a good exercise for the health, but many a poor wretch has come to his death by it.

#### Speech of Hon. D. McPherson.

In the House of Representatives of the United States, Feb. 14, 1862.

Mr. McPherson. I desire, Mr. Chairman, to discuss the nature and objects of the rebellion, and our relations and duties to it, reminding so much of its history as will illustrate the one and enforce the other.

The conspiracy, of which I have twice spoken in this Hall, has become armed rebellion, and involved the country in civil war. It has called to the field a well-appointed army of six hundred thousand citizens soldiers, prepared to meet in battle the misguided men who guilty ambition and crafty policy have beguiled, or compelled force, to take up arms in defense of a great crime and for the furtherance of a gigantic wickedness. Months have been spent in vast and busy preparation, until on ocean and river, in valley and on mountain-top, war rings his clarion voice. A contest more momentous to this Union, and the interests enwrapped in it, than prediction has suggested or history recorded, is upon us with responsibilities at once stern and manifold. He only who comprehends the events transpiring about us, the mighty alternatives the contest involves, and how controlling our action will modify issues most important to mankind, and vital to us, can appreciate the nature of the crisis, and of the mission appointed to this generation.

As for myself, Mr. Chairman, in the light of this great mission, and in the presence of the grave duties of the hour, the central feeling of my heart is detestation of the rebellion. I hate the thing itself. I condemn its authors, promoters, agents and sympathizers. I abhor it for the purposes it embodies, the declared principles upon which it rests, the perjured apostasy in which it was conceived, the deep duplicity by which it was developed, and the violence and terrorism by which it was at length forced upon an unwilling people.

Every dictate of my judgment, every impulse of my heart, every instinct of my nature, bids me resist this accursed disunion machination.

TRUE AND FALSE LOYALTY.

This is my faith. It should be the sentiment of every loyal heart. It is the sentiment of every heart truly loyal. It has nothing in common with the conditional loyalty avowed on this floor. It recognizes as the prime duty of this generation, the suppression, at every hazard, and by every necessary means of this insurrection, the restoration of the authority of the Government, the re-establishment upon its old resting-places, of the emblem of the Republic, and the re-erection of the altars of liberty, displaced in eleven States by the dismal symbols of despotism. A loyalty which imposes conditions, restrictions, exactions, is spurious and lifeless. It is sure to fail in the hour of need, and is little different from, or preferable to, disloyalty.

In all calculations of results I class it as an element unfriendly, and at best unreliable.

Sir, no one is surprised at the existence of this qualified loyalty, for it is a natural growth, and its exacting spirit and swelling pretensions are not unfamiliar to those who know its previous displays.

The rebels reckoned the qualified loyalty of portions of the loyal States as an impregnable wall of defense for them; and to procure and maintain the feeling they spared no effort. All over the country the seeds of treason were planted insidiously and industriously. Not a State or county, scarcely a neighborhood escaped, for the agencies they used penetrated everywhere. It was hoped that the harvest would follow, and it was intended that, with its gathering, the projected crime would be committed, the Union rent, the Constitution overturned, and the principles of liberty obscured in the crumbling of this their best abiding place.

LOYALTY OF THE PEOPLE.

Nothing prevented but the unquenched and unquenchable loyalty of the people, which balked every calculation, overpowered every belittling prejudice, burst every fever, and, shaking off the dust of inaction, promptly organized for the protection of their imperiled interests. Who forgets, or would forget, that sublime uprising which struck dismay to the rebels at home and their agents abroad? Who was not thrilled by that majestic act, as the heart of the people, rising above the influence of political association and personal friendship, above partial affinity on the one hand and repulsion on the other, above all petty and sordid considerations, proclaimed, in a spirit of self-sacrifice, the following:

"In illustration it may be stated that the election for members of the State convention, in Texas, was ordered by a few men, and two thirds of the people stood away from the polls. The convention sent delegates to the Manilla, found in a few numbers of the New York Tribune, illustrates this point:

"Long before secession was an accomplished fact, the press of England had been tampered with by the emissaries of your disunion party. Men had been industriously at work to prepare the way for the speedy recognition of the independence of the cotton States. The programme of Johnson Davis, and his co-conspirators had been made known, and arguments supplied wherever it might be supported. Men here were already supplied with their briefs and their retaining fees. The simultaneous rising of the free States, and the improvisation of an immense array of loyal men, greatly disconcerted the machinations of Yancy, Mann, and their corrupt tools, and necessitated the adoption of a different course of action; but they are still active, and the plunder of the sub-Treasuries of the South still holds out, and is freely distributed among those who are base enough to be instruments of the worst of traitors and vilest of despots."

The account of the operations of our fleet on the Gulf shows that running the blockade is getting to be a dangerous business. Among the captures reported is that of the steamer Isabel, a British vessel, laden with cotton.

Swinging is said by the doctors to be a good exercise for the health, but many a poor wretch has come to his death by it.

of fervent patriotism, that neither blinding dogma nor corroding theory; neither selfish ambition nor contracting policy; neither memory, enjoyment, nor prospect; neither the nor hope, could suffice to separate them from the name and fame of their country? Whose feelings were not deeply stirred; whose heart was not cheered; whose faith in man was not strengthened? To appreciate its grandeur, one must recall the means taken to prevent it, and the corrupting methods adopted to repress the impulse and pervert the instincts of the American heart. To all true men, who had witnessed and watched this long-continued tampering with loyalty, the period of culmination was one of anxious suspense. To the traitors, also, it was a period of deep solicitude, for much hung upon it.

When by the overt act treason was disclosed and all its antecedent history revealed, I wonder not that the consciousness of confidence betrayed, of trust deceived, of patience abused, and of devotion unappreciated, combined with an outraged loyalty, to writing from Douglas and Dickinson and Butler words of indignant denunciation.—But their names be ever honored among men; but of those who, insensible to all this, have not spoken a word or done a deed in token of their hatred of this great crime, or who secretly applaud secession, or sulkily sustain the Union, what else can, in truth, be said than that they are guilty than the conspirators themselves?

AGENTS OF DISLOYALTY.

I have alluded to the seeds of treason as planted everywhere and through organizations penetrating every portion of the Union. Let me be more explicit. By the seeds of treason I mean the political doctrines of those unscrupulous and crafty men who, for years chanting the praises of the Union, were plotting its destruction; and who, the more easily to accomplish their ends, sought to entrance, under false pretenses, into the political parties of the country; through all alarming the slave interest and preparing it to combine against the Government.

Powerless to use the Whig party they abandoned and destroyed it, and having, meanwhile, obtained control of the Democratic organization, they proceeded, by stealthy and gradual innovations, to undermine its ancient creed until not a vestige of its former greatness remained, and it was changed from the liberalizing agent its founders left it into a distributor of every noxious and pestiferous principle. Comparing the positions taken by secessionists upon points vital to themselves, it will be found that in almost every case there is a substantial concurrence with the public declarations or the clear implications contained in the platform lately laid by the leaders of that party. Is the doctrine of State sovereignty to be interpreted as a justification of the rightfulness of secession—a warrant for it will be found, if not in the precise language, in the general tenor of Democratic authority. Is the doctrine of non-coercion to be used in denial of the right of the Government to maintain itself by force against an opposing force; is an inaction to be justified which permitted the forces of the nation to be beleaguered, by battery after battery, and isolated until our starving garrison are driven to surrender and another largely saved; or is a shivering and imbecile President, who, in grave emergencies, requiring glowing energy, did nothing to save his country then dying of an insurrection he could have cured—we are referred to a preposterous, but specious, theory devised by traitors and injected into his message for the paralysis of the Government. Is the pestiferous doctrine of State sovereignty to poison our whole politics, denationalizing the Government—what gave it general and dangerous currency but the belief of the honest and confiding masses of the Democratic party in the patriotism of the hypocrites who dictated its law? When, going further, to justify the act of secession, its defenders repeat their list of "grievances," which I have before investigated and exposed—who admit the correctness of the complaints, or the validity of the excuse, except those who were falsely taught by the deceitful expositors of Democratic opinion to believe that those grievances were actual, were honestly asserted, and, in defiance of all evidence, were the moving cause of secession; and who, while gently disapproving the mode of redress adopted, sympathizingly bemoan the "injurious" secessionists have suffered Sir, though the opinion may be considered harsh, yet I believe it is susceptible of demonstration that had the framework of Democratic doctrine, as lately proclaimed, been constructed with an expressive view to effect secession, it could not have been better adapted to the purpose, whether considered in the light of its fitness to invite an attempt to disrupt the Government, or to restrain an Administration from attempting to prevent it. Even with the light of experience, it is difficult to see how, in this respect, the means could have been improved, or what could have added to the almost superhuman ingenuity of evil shown in those theories and their enforcement.

Sir, it is not surprising that persistent and well-directed effort produced results; and that, before the blow fell, thousands occupied an attitude involving grave concern to true men and joyous hopefulness to

rebels. But false training, deceptive leadership, and perverted theories could not destroy the instincts of the public heart; and when, the mask thrown off, State-secessionists assumed the position of armed rebellion, the scales dropped, and men, basing to be politicians, became Americans. In this great conversion (it can be said, with reverence) the hearts of thousands were changed, and blind men saw, deaf men heard, and simple men understood: "Sir, the people of all parties are faithful." How is it with the politicians?

UNEAVORABLE INDICATIONS.

I think it apparent that certain influential classes are not fully devoted to our great work, if their acts form a reliable indication of their feelings. In one quarter, every act of the Government is querulously denounced, while there is no vision to perceive or spirit to rebuke the monstrous tyranny secession has already produced—a tyranny which has pursued patriots with unrelenting and barbarous cruelty, and enacted laws defiantly denounced by the venerable Peligru, or "borrowed" from the darkest period of tyranny, as "drag" up from the very quagmires of despotism," and as unworthy of the civilization and light of the age.

Others see in the suspension, by the Executive, of the writ of *habeas corpus*, the arbitrary exercise of a power not granted to him, and unwarranted by the exigencies of the times—forgetful that a prompt arrest may be of more importance than, and may be essential to, a victory; that their dogmatic denial of the President's power is controverted by the greatest legal learning of the country; and that, as Mr. Binney has observed, in dangerous times people are generally willing and often compelled to "give up, for a season, a portion of their freedom to preserve the rest; and that fortunately, it is that portion of the people, for the most part, who like to live on the margin of disobedience to the laws, whose freedom is most in danger—the rest being rarely in want of a *habeas corpus*."

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#### THE PURPOSE OF THE REBELLION.

I have said that I detest this rebellion, not because it is a rebellion, not solely because of the manner in which it was effected, or of the conduct of the men who originated, developed, and produced it, but especially because of the principles it accepts and the purposes it represents.—What are they? It must be a dull observer who does not know that this rebellion was caused in the interest of reactionary principles; that it has no sympathies with popular rights; that it is aimed at a contraction of popular liberty; that it is controlled by cold, calculating, hard men, who, neither by nature, training, nor conviction, are in harmony with the sentiment of freedom; and who have, on many occasions and in divers ways, shown their contempt of liberal and republican ideas. It is scarcely necessary to account for this lapse from the great principles of our Revolution; but it may be assumed that the causes of such an uprooting of pure principles and implanting of evil ones, were very penetrative and powerful, chief among which, doubtless, are the deteriorating influences, pernicious tendencies, and harsh calculations of the slave system. Certain it is, this change of sentiment was not due to discontent produced by the oppressions of our Government; for, whatever may now be pretended to the contrary, the truth on this point was unwittingly declared in this House in the opening days of the Thirty-Sixth Congress, when the very able member from the second district of Alabama, Mr. Pugh, on the 9th day of January, 1860, said:

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When by the overt act treason was disclosed and all its antecedent history revealed, I wonder not that the consciousness of confidence betrayed, of trust deceived, of patience abused, and of devotion unappreciated, combined with an outraged loyalty, to writing from Douglas and Dickinson and Butler words of indignant denunciation.—But their names be ever honored among men; but of those who, insensible to all this, have not spoken a word or done a deed in token of their hatred of this great crime, or who secretly applaud secession, or sulkily sustain the Union, what else can, in truth, be said than that they are guilty than the conspirators themselves?

AGENTS OF DISLOYALTY.

I have alluded to the seeds of treason as planted everywhere and through organizations penetrating every portion of the Union. Let me be more explicit. By the seeds of treason I mean the political doctrines of those unscrupulous and crafty men who, for years chanting the praises of the Union, were plotting its destruction; and who, the more easily to accomplish their ends, sought to entrance, under false pretenses, into the political parties of the country; through all alarming the slave interest and preparing it to combine against the Government.

Powerless to use the Whig party they abandoned and destroyed it, and having, meanwhile, obtained control of the Democratic organization, they proceeded, by stealthy and gradual innovations, to undermine its ancient creed until not a vestige of its former greatness remained, and it was changed from the liberalizing agent its founders left it into a distributor of every noxious and pestiferous principle. Comparing the positions taken by secessionists upon points vital to themselves, it will be found that in almost every case there is a substantial concurrence with the public declarations or the clear implications contained in the platform lately laid by the leaders of that party. Is the doctrine of State sovereignty to be interpreted as a justification of the rightfulness of secession—a warrant for it will be found, if not in the precise language, in the general tenor of Democratic authority. Is the doctrine of non-coercion to be used in denial of the right of the Government to maintain itself by force against an opposing force; is an inaction to be justified which permitted the forces of the nation to be beleaguered, by battery after battery, and isolated until our starving garrison are driven to surrender and another largely saved; or is a shivering and imbecile President, who, in grave emergencies, requiring glowing energy, did nothing to save his country then dying of an insurrection he could have cured—we are referred to a preposterous, but specious, theory devised by traitors and injected into his message for the paralysis of the Government. Is the pestiferous doctrine of State sovereignty to poison our whole politics, denationalizing the Government—what gave it general and dangerous currency but the belief of the honest and confiding masses of the Democratic party in the patriotism of the hypocrites who dictated its law? When, going further, to justify the act of secession, its defenders repeat their list of "grievances," which I have before investigated and exposed—who admit the correctness of the complaints, or the validity of the excuse, except those who were falsely taught by the deceitful expositors of Democratic opinion to believe that those grievances were actual, were honestly asserted, and, in defiance of all evidence, were the moving cause of secession; and who, while gently disapproving the mode of redress adopted, sympathizingly bemoan the "injurious" secessionists have suffered Sir, though the opinion may be considered harsh, yet I believe it is susceptible of demonstration that had the framework of Democratic doctrine, as lately proclaimed, been constructed with an expressive view to effect secession, it could not have been better adapted to the purpose, whether considered in the light of its fitness to invite an attempt to disrupt the Government, or to restrain an Administration from attempting to prevent it. Even with the light of experience, it is difficult to see how, in this respect, the means could have been improved, or what could have added to the almost superhuman ingenuity of evil shown in those theories and their enforcement.

Sir, it is not surprising that persistent and well-directed effort produced results; and that, before the blow fell, thousands occupied an attitude involving grave concern to true men and joyous hopefulness to

rebels. But false training, deceptive leadership, and perverted theories could not destroy the instincts of the public heart; and when, the mask thrown off, State-secessionists assumed the position of armed rebellion, the scales dropped, and men, basing to be politicians, became Americans. In this great conversion (it can be said, with reverence) the hearts of thousands were changed, and blind men saw, deaf men heard, and simple men understood: "Sir, the people of all parties are faithful." How is it with the politicians?

UNEAVORABLE INDICATIONS.

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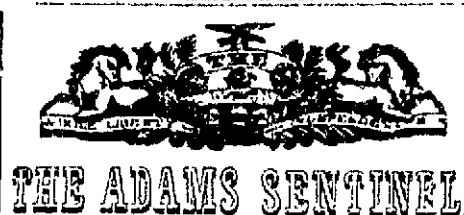
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GETTYSBURG:  
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 26, 1862.

We give to-day, a considerable portion of the spirited speech of our Representative, Hon. EDWARD McPHERSON.

The remainder will be given in our next. It will well pay perusal. Our District has reason to be proud of our gallant Representative; and we hope this may not be the last Congress he will be a member of. Two terms have given him a weight of character and influence at Washington, which it would be well for his constituents not to lose sight of.

Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS has been at the head of the most important committee in Congress at this time—that of Ways and Means. It is an arduous task even for a man of less age than Mr. STEVENS—having to carry through all the necessary measures of Government against many who carp and find fault. But he has shown himself equal to that task. He had a tremendous struggle on Thursday, on the Treasury Note bill. The fight was plucky and unrelenting between the friends and opponents of certain sections. The former finally triumphed. A Washington correspondent says:

THAD. STEVENS' rejuvenescence culminated to-day, while he was beset by a dozen simultaneous and diverse attacks in the shape of questions. He never was so ready or so keen. He flung back the assaults on his bill with a dash of repartee and sarcasm worthy of his younger and most vigorous combats. A crowd of members circled his desk, unwilling to lose a single salient point.

Lieut. Baugher. Just as we were going to press, Dr. BAUGHER called in and read to us a very interesting letter which he had just received from his son, NESBITT BAUGHER, Esq., a Lieutenant in one of the Illinois regiments that was in the thickest of the terrible fight at Fort Donelson. His account is really a graphic and interesting cue. His regiment was the first in the fort after its surrender. He escaped unhurt, although the leaden hail thinned their ranks very rapidly. He was well, and ready and prepared for another fight against Secession, whenever it might come off. Since the battle, he has been appointed Brigade Commissary. Lieut. BENNER, formerly of this place, came too late for the fight, the Fort having surrendered. He was also well.

The celebration of Washington's Birthday at Baltimore, was a magnificent affair, both as a military and civic display. Among the military noticed in line, was a detachment of three companies from Col. Hay's regiment, now on duty at Louisville. The American says, "their appearance was highly creditable, as in marching and neatness of uniform they were unsurpassed." The field and staff were in new uniforms, and the silver cornet band played well."

Our latest accounts from Tennessee are that the Union feeling there is most gloriously aroused; that there is the strongest sympathy for the Old Flag—and that there is every indication that the Legislature of the State will reconsider their rebellious action, as an extra session has been called. The work is "going bravely on"—and we shall soon see the "Stars and Stripes" waving over our once happy and united country. The war is going on brilliantly and successfully—both in Tennessee and Kentucky.

Our last accounts from England are that the Rebel Commissioners, Mason and Slidell, had made their application for recognition. Earl Russell, Prime Minister, had replied that England could not recognize their Confederacy until its position was better defined by war or negotiation.

The advice by the Portland steamer are of importance, dispelling, as they must, all apprehensions of interference in our war on the part of Great Britain. The Premier formally informs Parliament that "neutrality" is the policy of the Government. The English Ministry are thus in accordance with the French Emperor. Their course is identical. The blockade is to be respected. Recognition is not thought of.

The Congressional celebration of Washington's Birthday was a splendid affair. The Hall of the House, during the ceremonies of the day, presented an interesting scene. Besides the members of both Houses there were present the members of the Cabinet, Judges of the Supreme Court, the Ministers of Foreign Powers, and distinguished Officers of the Army and Navy, including Gen. McClellan.

Letters from London, written by parties in communication with Court circles, state that the opinion gains ground there, that the Queen has become so much mentally affected, that her abdication in favor of the Prince of Wales is confidently looked for, when he shall have come of age in November next. Of late she has become quite unequal to the discharge of public business, passes her time in the closest seclusion, etc.

From Augusta, Georgia, we have intelligence that Gen. Johnston has offered to surrender Nashville to our victorious Western army, if private property should be respected.

GETTYSBURG RAILROAD.—Weanum a copy of the Act of Assembly, recently passed, authorizing the Gettysburg Railroad Company to issue Preferred Stock. The subject is an important one, and commands the careful consideration of all interested—and who is not in this community, to which the Road is so great a source of convenience and benefit? The Stockholders are called to meet on Friday, the 7th of March, to accept or reject the Act.

A further Supplement to the Act Incorporating the Gettysburg Railroad Company. SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Gettysburg Railroad Company be and is hereby authorized, and empowered, to issue a preferred stock, not exceeding four thousand shares of fifty dollars each, upon such terms and upon such guarantees regarding dividends thereon as shall be determined upon by the board of Directors of said Company at any general or special meeting.

SECTION 2. The object for which said preferred stock is authorized to be created is that it shall be used exclusively in the collection of the mortgage given by said Railroad Company, in trust for the security of certain bonds therein described, and is used to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars, dated the twenty-third day of May, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and fifty seven, and said preferred stock or the proceeds thereof, shall in no wise be applied to any other purpose than in payment of said bonds, nor shall any of it be issued until the consent of all the holders of the mortgage shall have been first obtained in writing, and then the issuing of said stock to the holders of the bonds shall operate as a full and entire satisfaction of said mortgage and a repeal of the Act authorizing the Company to mortgage the road.

SECTION 3. That the holders of said preferred stock, their Executors, Administrators or Assigns, shall at all elections of said Company, and at all meetings, be entitled to all the rights and privileges to which the original stockholders are entitled, and have one vote for each share of stock held by them.

SECTION 4. This Act shall not take effect until it shall have been submitted to a meeting of the stockholders of said Company, to be convened for that purpose according to the provision for calling special meetings of the stockholders, at which meeting each share of stock shall be entitled to one vote on the question submitted.

Approved the twenty-ninth day of January, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two. A. G. CURTIN.

SABBATH SCHOOL CELEBRATION.—The Third Anniversary Celebration of the German Reformed Sabbath School, on Saturday evening, attracted a large audience, crowding the church room. The exercises, which were more than usually interesting, were conducted in the following order: Anthem, by Choir; Prayer, by Rev. Prof. Muhlenberg; Singing, by Infant School; Apostles' Creed, by School; Singing, "Te Deum;" Commandments, by Infant School; Reading of Washington's Farewell Address, by W. A. Duncan, Esq.; Singing, by Infant School; Superintendent's Report, by A. R. Lytle; Singing, "We love the Sabbath School;" Examination of Schools, by the Pastor, Rev. T. P. Bucher; Address, by Rev. Dr. Schneider; Singing, "God bless our Native Land;" The Lord's Prayer; Benediction.

THE TWENTY-SECOND.—The anniversary of the birthday of the immortal Washington (Saturday last) was celebrated with more than usual spirit here. There were a goodly number of flags displayed, and the Porter Guards paraded in large force—bathing in the Public Square, where Captain PIER'S Band discoursed the National Airs, and Adj. FITZ read Washington's Farewell Address. After the firing of a salute with cannon, the Regiment returned to camp—all gratified that the day had been treated with proper respect.

PRESENTATION.—Second Lieut. JONAS WELLES, of Company C, Porter Guards—Cavalry, was presented with a beautiful Sash by Sergt. SHANKER, in behalf of the Company, immediately after squadron drill, on the morning of Saturday last. The Lieutenant responded in a few remarks, appropriate to the occasion. The incident was a very pleasant evidence of the harmony of Company C, and of its excellent relations with its officers.

Immediately after the late "pay day," Capt. PAIGE'S Company, of the Porter Guards, sent home to their friends the following handsome and very creditable sum: By Capt. Paige, \$899 75 By mail, 650 00 \$1,549 75

WAR NEWS.—The citizens of town and country are informed that E. H. Minnich is receiving daily, the leading Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, and Weeklies, published in the principal cities. Persons in town and country, wishing dailies or weeklies, will please call at his Confectionary shop, near the Diamond.

If the Faculty and Students of Pennsylvania College are found submerged, one of these days, in the mud between Scott's Corner and the end of the Presbyterian Grave-yard, we do not suppose that either the Town Council or the citizens would endeavor to extricate them; for their skulls would make a better pavement than the present one, and thereby the Council would be saved the trouble, and the individuals or corporations owning the property would be saved the expense, of doing their duty, and carrying out the laws!

The Hanover Silver Band are giving this week, in that place, a series of Exhibitions, embracing some scenes in the History of Washington, concluding with a beautiful model in wood of the Washington Monument, the work of Mr. BENNER, of Hanover. The whole affair promises to be very interesting.

A rumor was current at Washington on Sunday, that the Rebel batteries upon the Potomac have been evacuated.

On the 17th inst., Gen. Beauregard was very ill in Nashville. Prayers had been offered in public for his recovery.

Death of the President's Son. On Thursday last, Willie Lincoln, son of President Lincoln, died at the White House. He was a fine looking boy, eleven years and two months old, and his intelligence and vivacity made him a favorite with old and young. He was the second son of the President. He died of typhoid fever. This sad event has plunged the parents into great distress—as the President was fondly fond of his children. Both Houses of Congress adjourned on Friday, as a mark of respect and sympathy for the President. The members of the Cabinet with their families called on the President and Mrs. Lincoln, to tender their condolence. No others were admitted to the Presidential Mansion. The foreign Ministers, Senators, and other leading citizens sent cards and letters of condolence. The body was embalmed and would be sent to Springfield, Ill. The illumination of the public buildings in Washington, which was to have taken place on the evening of the 22d, was dispensed with on account of the death of the son of the President.

Gen. Halleck has issued an order that in consideration of the recent victories won by the Federal forces, and of the rapidly increasing loyalty of the citizens of Missouri, the sentence of the eight bridge burners heretofore condemned to death is provisionally mitigated to close confinement in the military prison at Alton. If, however, Rebel spies again destroy the railroads and telegraph lines, and thus render it necessary to make severe examples, the original sentence against these men will be carried into execution. No further assessment will be levied or collected from any one who will now take the prescribed oath of allegiance. Boards of Commissioners will be appointed to examine the cases prisoners of war who apply to take the oath of allegiance, and on their recommendation orders will be issued for their release.

The enthusiasm in the West over the surrender of Fort Donelson seems to have been even greater than it was represented by the telegraph. The Kentucky Legislature, which adjourned to have a jolly time over the evacuation of Bowling Green and its occupation by Gen. Mitchell, had its festivities interrupted by the announcement of the surrender of Fort Donelson. Most extravagant demonstrations of joy followed. The General Assembly in Ohio, on Monday, merged itself into a popular Convention for rejoicing over the succession of Union victories. Speeches were made by Gov. Tod, Gen. McCook and Hon. Thomas Ewing.

Gen. Halleck telegraphs to Gen. McClellan that Clarksville, Tennessee, is occupied by a division of Gen. Grant's army, and that supplies enough for the army for twenty days were captured there.

Gen. Price, having been reinforced, on the 19th made a stand at Sugar Creek Crossing, Arkansas. He was defeated by our forces after a short engagement and again fled. We have taken many prisoners, and a quantity of arms which the Rebels threw away in their flight.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have received orders from the War Department to put their road into working order. This is to be done at the expense of the Company, under condition that the Government shall protect the operatives. The work will be vigorously pushed, and can be completed in twenty days.

Justice Catron, of the United States Supreme Court, has issued a warrant for the arrest of the Rebel General Buckner on the charge of treason, and he is to be brought to Louisville for trial.

Although the army across the river is as yet stationary they are not idle. They have, for one thing, nearly completed a road of logs, covered with earth and gravel, wide enough for two teams to pass, from the extreme of Gen. Porter's Division to the Potomac Aqueduct, saving a distance of some miles, which is all important in the present almost impassable state of the common roads in that direction. We are glad that this solid road has been made into Virginia during the war, by our sturdy Northern soldiers, because on the return of peace Virginia would object to such an "internal improvement," as unconstitutional and in violation of the resolutions of '98.—National Intelligence.

The Secretary of War, in conveying the thanks of the President to General Lander for his recent spirited movements on the Upper Potomac, says that he has shown "how much may be done in the worst weather and worst roads, by a spirited officer at the head of a small force of armed men unwilling to waste life in camp," and significantly adds: "Your brilliant success is a happy presage of what may be expected when the Army of the Potomac shall be led by their gallant officers."

The Rebel authorities have expressed their readiness to negotiate for a general exchange of prisoners. The Confederates at the date of the negotiation, however, had three hundred more prisoners than our Government, and these also they proposed to release on parole, if our Government would promise to release three hundred of their men that next fell into their hands. We have now several thousand more prisoners than they, so we can exchange even, and still have hosts on hand.

At the commencement of the war against Secession no man was more bitter in his denunciations of the alleged cowardice of the Rebel troops in Western Virginia, who had been defeated, than Governor Wise. But when confronted by similar difficulties, his courage, like that of Rob Acres, oozed out at his fingers' ends.

## Later From Fort Donelson.

TWO MORE REGIMENTS CAPTURED. FORT DONELSON, Feb. 18.—[Special to the Chicago Tribune.]—Two more Rebel Regiments were captured to-day to the east of the entrenchments, and a number of their troops have come in and delivered themselves up.

About 12,000 stand of arms have been taken. Many of the Rebel troops destroyed their arms, and large numbers were thrown into the river.

There were two water batteries, the upper one with a heavy rifled gun of 32-pounder bore, and two 32-pounder carronades. The lower battery contains eight 32-pounders and one ten-inch columbiad, mounted in the embrasures.

Two thousand barrels of flour, twelve thousand boxes of beef and a large amount of other provisions were found to-day. All of the day has been occupied in embarking the prisoners, gathering up stores and munitions and burying the dead. There are great numbers of the Rebels still remaining unburied.

Taylor's Battery was charged on five times on Saturday, each time repulsing the Rebels with great slaughter. It is currently reported that Governor Harris, of Tennessee, has ordered all Tennessees to lay down their arms.

CAIRO, ILL., Feb. 19.—Troops are continually arriving and departing for the seat of war. It is believed that if they were permitted to do so, many of the Rebel prisoners would gladly take up arms on the side of the Union. A number of the privates declare that they have seen enough of Secession. The officers, however, are generally morose and bitter in their expressions against the North.

FORT DONELSON, Feb. 18.—The great fire which was seen up the river last night was caused by the burning of the Tennessee Rolling Mills, having been fired by our gun-boats. The works had been used by the Rebels to manufacture shot and shell and other material of war.

Gen. Grant has promulgated the most stringent order against plundering from the inhabitants, and also against stealing property taken in the valley. Before surrendering, the Rebels threw most of their late mails into the river.—Colonel Markland, the Postal Director, however, succeeded in seizing a number of mail-bags, and some outside letters, which are supposed to contain important information.

Flory's first brigade, fearing that they might be taken, threw their arms, which were Minnie rifles of the best kind, into the river. The crews of the gunboats are now engaged in fishing them out.

Captain Dixon, the Rebel chief of artillery, and the engineer who constructed the fortification, was killed in the bombardment on Friday in one of his own batteries. It is believed now that a portion of the Rebel prisoners will be sent to Alton, and all others to Chicago, Fort Wayne and Detroit.

Gen. Halleck on the Victory. ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19.—The Major-General commanding this Department congratulates Flag Officer FORT, Brigadier-General Grant, and the brave officers and men under their command, on the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers. The war is not yet ended. Prepare for new conflicts and new victories. Troops are concentrating from every direction. We shall soon have an army which will be irresistible. The Union flag must be restored. Everywhere the enthralled men in the South must be set free. The soldiers and sailors of the great West are ready and willing to do this. The time and place have been determined on. Victory and glory await the brave. By order of Major-General Halleck. N. H. McLean, Asst. Adjt.-General.

Important From the Cumberland River. ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19.—General Halleck has received despatches from Fort Donelson stating that one thousand more Rebel prisoners have been taken. They came down the river to reinforce the fort, not knowing that it had surrendered, and were bagged by our troops.

The names of the Rebel officers captured at Warsaw, Mo., on Saturday last, were incorrectly reported from Seolia. They are Brigadier-General Price, Colonel Dorsey, Colonel Croes and Captain Inge, all members of Major-General Price's staff.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19.—A Cairo despatch to the Republican says: The latest advices from Fort Donelson report that the gunboat St. Louis, Captain Paulding, proceeded up the Cumberland river to Clarksville, and found the enemy abandoning that place in a panic. Two large flat-boats, loaded with munitions of war, were captured at Rolling Mill, just below Clarksville.

Everything was being moved to Nashville as fast as possible, where the next Rebel stand would be made. The soldiers are very enthusiastic and anxious to march against Nashville. With the exception of severe colds, consequent upon the recent exposure, the army was well.

The actual number of prisoners taken was 13,300, and among them Gen. West, who has not been previously mentioned. The Mission to Hayti. There is an earnest desire manifested by several Senators, with Messrs. Chase, Blair and Welles, of the Cabinet, to see carried out the recommendation made by President Lincoln, in his last message, that Hayti be recognized by the establishment of diplomatic relations. The last returns show that our exports to and our imports from Hayti each exceed two millions of dollars, Boston having the largest share of the business.

## Heroic Conduct of the Union Soldiers.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 18. The following is an account of Saturday's fighting at Fort Donelson: On Saturday morning the battle was resumed with unusual vigor and determination. The Eighth, Eleventh, Twentieth and Thirty-first Illinois occupied a position above the fort. They were about preparing a little food when the rebels opened on them a fire of musketry. The line of battle was at once formed, and the storm of leaden hail returned, perceptibly thinning the ranks. The rebels, from their advantageous position, showered upon our ranks most murderous volleys of musketry, grape and canister, killing and wounding our men almost by companies at every round; yet every man stood his ground bravely, determined and without flinching.

These four regiments held their ground, dealing death, dying and fighting against appalling odds, and in the face of every disadvantage. The Eleventh regiment seems to have resisted the severest storm. Against their ranks the rebels directed their heaviest fire, but instead of falling back they advanced to the face of the enemy, and there stood in the very jaws of death, with scarcely a prospect that a single one would escape. For three hours these regiments, numbering scarcely two thousand men, held their ground against the whole rebel garrison.

At one time the Eleventh, being partially flanked, was exposed to a cross fire of both musketry and artillery; but our right wing, securing the rebels' left, at once relieved them. At this critical moment Col. Lawler fell. Capt. Bush, Acting Lieut. Colonel, assumed command, but was soon wounded. Capt. Carson, who had been killed, was mortally wounded, Lieut. Mansford and Thompson killed, Captains Dillon and Wilson, and Lieuts. Kelly and Scanlon wounded, so that the during Egyptian regiment stood before an overwhelming fire almost without officers. They fell in heaps, dead and wounded. Companies were bereft of captains and lieutenants; captains almost bereft of companies.

The other three regiments did their duty nobly. Colonels Oglesby, Marsh and Logan dashed along the ranks, waving their hats and cheering their men to the conflict. "Suffer death, men," cried Logan, "but disgrace never. Stand firm." And well they heeded him. Many fell dead and wounded. Among the latter were Colonel Logan and Lieut. Colonel White.

Oglesby's and Marsh's regiments fought desperately, losing, like other regiments, an undue proportion of officers. Colonel Oglesby displayed coolness and courage that have elicited the highest praise, and served well in stimulating his men.

Never, perhaps, on the American continent has a more bloody battle been fought. An officer who participated and was wounded in the fight says the scene beggars description. So thickly was the battle field strewn with dead and wounded that he could have traversed acres of it, stepping at almost every step upon a prostrate body.

The rebels fought with desperation, their artillerists using their pieces with most fearful effect. On either side could be heard the voices of those in command cheering on their men. The four Illinois regiments held their ground full three hours. Nearly one third had been killed or wounded, yet the balance stood firm. Finally reinforcements arrived, and for an hour the slaughter continued.

About four o'clock our right wing turned their left, and the rebels fell back into the fortifications, and our flag was planted upon the position occupied by their left wing, and for the time the slaughter ceased.

Dresser's and Schwartz's batteries were captured during the action, but the Eleventh Illinois, with clubbed muskets, recovered Dresser's, while the Thirty-first recovered Schwartz's.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1862. The Rebels at Manassas. It has been ascertained beyond doubt that an extensive movement of Rebel troops has taken place from their lines at Manassas. They evidently design falling back upon Richmond, and perhaps marching to attack Burnside. They will not be allowed to get far, as some body will very probably be in their rear and hold them until they surrender to the ministers of the laws they have violated.

Information has been received that the Rebels have in part fallen back from Centerville. This has been obtained from scouting parties of several of the Divisions who reported this morning, and all agree in the statement. It is supposed that the Rebels are influenced by a military necessity, being apprehensive of a cutting off of their supplies.

The Doom of the Rebel Leaders. Colonel Richardson, of the Military Committee of the House, is preparing a proposition for the punishment of the double-dealing traitors who have added perjury to treason. It will require the confinement and refusal to exchange of all prisoners who may be taken or arrested as our armies advance, that have taken the oath of duty and service to the United States. This will include Senators, Representatives, officers of the Army and Navy, and, indeed, all who have been the recipients of the bounty of the nation, whether in fame or profit. This measure will secure the proper punishment of the Rebel leaders, while it draws a broad distinction between them and their infuriated followers.

Confirmation of General Shields. The gallant Shields, who was wounded at Corro Gordo, and again at Choptoe, has again been received into service under the old flag, the Senate having confirmed his appointment as Brigadier-General. Now for the Irish Division—boys who will, perhaps, drink hard, but will certainly fight hard, and ever be in the van.

A late able military reviewer at Richmond writes: "McClellan holds our great army at Manassas in a vise." Thus by the enemy's admission our Potomac army has not been useless. It has paralyzed the largest, bravest and the most ably-commanded army that the Confederate States ever gathered.

The Naples correspondent of the London Times, writing on the 28th of January, states that the Italian government has given orders to its officers to sink the Sumter, if met with in the waters of the Mediterranean, in case of a refusal to give herself up.

Gettysburg POLLEY has just completed a very neat brick building opposite the Globe Hotel, where he and Mr. Cooke have everything in very beautiful order. The former has every variety of Stoves of the most patterns, and at very cheap rates; whilst friend COOK attends to the Tin-work, Spouting, &c., promptly, and executes work in the best manner. Give them a call in their new habitation.

SANDS & BUEHLER'S Store is well worthy of a visit just at this time. We doubt whether, even in our largest cities, so fine a display of Stoves can be found. Their large room is stored full of Stoves of every pattern; also, every variety of Hollow Ware, Sheet Iron Ware, Tin Ware, Plumb, Lead, everything in the house-furnishing line. Also, Sawage Cutters, Sawage Stuffs, Lard Presses, &c., &c. They are prepared to sell wholesale and retail, Tin Ware, and Sheet Iron Ware, of their own manufacture—keeping a sufficient number of hands to supply any demand. Their assortment of Lumber is very large; also Coal, of every kind.

The Markets.

GETTYSBURG—TUESDAY LAST.

Superfine Flour	.....	\$5 00 to 5 25
Good Wheat	.....	1 20 to 1 45
White Wheat	.....	1 10 to 1 15
Corn old Yellow	.....	1 15 to 1 25
Rye	.....	60 to 62
Flour	.....	3 50 to 3 75
Blackwheat	.....	1 15 to 1 20
Barley	.....	1 15 to 1 20
Clover Seed	.....	4 00 to 4 25
Timothy Seed	.....	1 75 to 2 00
Flax Seed	.....	1 25 to 1 50
Barley	.....	1 15 to 1 20
Oats	.....	30 to 35
Plaster of Paris, per ton	.....	6 00
Do. per bag	.....	1 12
Gummo per hundred	.....	1 25 to 1 50

BAITMOIRE—TUESDAY LAST.

Flour	.....	\$5 00 to 5 25
Wheat	.....	1 20 to 1 45
Rye	.....	60 to 62
Corn	.....	1 15 to 1 25
Oats	.....	30 to 35
Barley	.....	1 15 to 1 20
Clover Seed	.....	4 00 to 4 25
Timothy Seed	.....	1 75 to 2 00
Flax Seed	.....	1 25 to 1 50
Barley	.....	1 15 to 1 20
Oats	.....	30 to 35
Plaster of Paris, per ton	.....	6 00
Do. per bag	.....	1 12
Gummo per hundred	.....	1 25 to 1 50

HANOVER—TUESDAY LAST.

Flour per bbl. from Wagons	.....	\$5 00 to 5 25
Wheat, per bushel	.....	1 20 to 1 45
Rye	.....	60 to 62
Corn	.....	1 15 to 1 25
Oats	.....	30 to 35
Barley	.....	1 15 to 1 20
Clover Seed	.....	4 00 to 4 25
Timothy Seed	.....	1 75 to 2 00
Flax Seed	.....	1 25 to 1 50
Barley	.....	1 15 to 1 20
Oats	.....	30 to 35
Plaster of Paris, per ton	.....	6 00
Do. per bag	.....	1 12
Gummo per hundred	.....	1 25 to 1 50

Married. On the 18th inst., at the Lutheran Parsonage, in Petersburg, by Rev. P. Raby, Mr. DAVID SEAGHT, to Miss SUSANNA CHRONISTER, of this county.

On the 18th inst., by the Rev. J. K. Miller, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mr. GEORGE M. P. MINNIE, to Miss MELLIE RICE, both of Bondsville.

On the 18th inst., at the Lutheran Parsonage, in Petersburg, by the Rev. J. K. Miller, Mr. ANDREW J. HEINTZELMAN, to Miss ELIZABETH DEARDORFF, both of Franklin township.

On the 18th inst., by the Rev. T. H. Baer, Mr. JOHN S. FLEMING, to Miss MARY E. daughter of David Schriver, Esq., of Cumberland township.

On the 28th ult., by the Rev. E. B. Hoffmann, Mr. HARRISON BENDER to Miss ELIZABETH SYDOR, both of East Berlin.

On the 18th inst., by the same, Mr. JOHN ANDREW SMITH, of Cumberland county, to Miss MARGARET LEVINA CHRONISTER, of Adams county.

Died. On the 1st inst., in Hampton, MARY DIX daughter of John Lehman, of Franklin Grove, Illinois, formerly of this county, aged about 21 years.

Notice. The first and final account of JEREMIAH J. JONES, Assignee of R. E. Jones and son, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court on the 21st day of APRIL NEXT, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

J. FINLEY BAILEY, Plaintiff. Per R. W. BAILEY, Deputy. burg, Feb. 26, 1862.

Farmers' & Mechanics' Savings Institution of Adams Co., Gettysburg Pa. WEALTH comes by Saving. Deposit your surplus funds in this Institution, at the rate of from two to five per cent. This Institution offers a safe, convenient, and profitable depository to all classes of people. Feb. 26, 1862.

Coal—Coal—Coal. SHEPDS & BUEHLER are now prepared to supply Coal, of superior quality, in any quantity desired. Terms Cash. Come One! Come All! They also request those indebted to them to call and pay up, as funds are much needed. Who will be the first to call? Office open from 7 to 7. Feb. 26, 1862.

Collateral Inheritance Tax. PUBLISHED by the Commissioners of Adams county, in compliance with the Act of Assembly. The account of Charles A. Martin, Register & Recorder of said county, for the year beginning Dec. 1, 1860, and ending Dec. 1, 1861, shows the following amount of Collateral Inheritance Tax, received from the personal representatives of the following decedents:

Jacob Lutz	.....	\$14 50
Leah Lerew	.....	70 00
John Lerew	.....	15 00
Sally Lerew	.....	60 00
John Lerew	.....	11 27
Samuel Hinner	.....	11 44
John March	.....	55 64
Bachell Farnes	.....	86 12
John Kuhn	.....	11 13
Magdalena Monfort	.....	44 70
Whole amount,	.....	\$389 80
Reg. & Rec. 5 p. c. for col.	.....	19 49

Balance due Commonwealth, 379 31

The undersigned, appointed by the Court to audit and adjust the public officers, certifies that the above is correct.

J. C. NEELY, Auditor. Feb. 26, 1862.

To the Stockholders of the Gettysburg Railroad Company. THERE will be a meeting of the Stockholders of the Gettysburg Railroad Company, at the Room on the second floor of the Passenger Depot in Gettysburg, on Friday the 7th day of MARCH, A. D. 1862, at 1 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the acceptance of the Act of Assembly passed by the present session of the Legislature, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Gettysburg Railroad Company." The object of this law is to enable the Company to create a preferred Stock to take the place of the Bonded debt. By order of the Board.

DAVID WILKS, Sec'y Feb. 19, 1862.







